THE ATTITUDE OF TURKEY.

THORNTON'S BLUNDERS - MR. COX-RAIL ROADS-TOBACCO. THE Fable of the wolf and the lamb is being

enacted over again in Bulgaria. The Bulgarians are guilty of disturbing the peace of Russia, forsooth, and must be brought to terms, or else the most terrible things will come to pass. And when the Bulgarians ask General Kaulbars, the new Russian agent at Sophia, what is the sum of their offending, he answers that they have been guilty of arresting the men who kidnapped the Prince, and that they have thus destroyed the confidence of the Czar in the stability of the Bulgarian Government. General Kaulbars makes the demand that the score or so of conspirators who are now in prison awaiting trial be released, otherwise the Czar will not be able to recognize the election of the new Prince. Unless these twenty men are released before the election, it cannot be said that all parties have had a voice in the election. It is true that Bulgaria is a small country, but even in so small a land the demand for the invalidation of the election because of the exclusion of these twenty traitors is so preposterous that the Bulgarians are fast approaching a pass where reconciliation with Russia will be possible only on the basis of the pacification of Poland-the absorption of the country in the great Empire of the North. For help against their too-mighty friend the Czar the Bulgarians are looking to Europe with anxiety, but with every probability of looking in vain. The attitude of Turkey at this crisis is most ex-

traordinary, in that it is one of acquiescence in the plans of Russia, with the certainty of further seizures of Turkish territory by the Russians before the eves of every Turkish statesman. The manner of this change of attitude is a curious story. At the time of the Union of the Two Bulgarias, last fail, the English Government succeeded in in-ducing the Sultan to adopt an anti-Russian policy, to support Prince Alexander in his assumption of the governorship of the united country, and to promise the changes of the organic law of Eastern Rumelia which were deemed needful in view of the Union. The English Ambassador at that time was Sir William White, a gentleman of long experience of Eastern affairs, and of a hearty manner of address which easily won the confidence of the Turks. He was in Constantinople by accident, as it were, when the Bulgarian question was opened, having been sent there temporarily while Sir Edward Thornton, newly appointed to the post, was making his preparations to remove from St. Petersburg to the Bosphorus. As the march of events engaged Sir William White in the important negotiations which resulted in the Conference of Constantinople, he was allowed to finish his work. and Sir Edward Thornton had a small vacation. As soon as the work of the conference was ended, Sir Edward Thornton was sent to his post, and Sir William White returned to his previous post at Bukharest It so happened that this change of representatives

of the Queen at Constantinople was regarded by the Turks as the result of the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, and as marking the abandonment by him of the policy which Lord Salisbury had so carefully been working out in the East. Moreover, Sir Edward Thornton had small acquaintance with the inner intricacies of the Fastern Question. was decidedly Russian in his dislike of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, and to crown all was in outward seeming so much less genial than Sir William

the support of England is at best a moral support. Russia is bound to take the Balkan provinces sooner or later. Better by far have the time of the scizure delayed by being complaisant to the wishes of the Czar, than to have the day hastened by following the English policy, which after all leads to nothing so far as gain for Turkey is concerned. It is an absolute fact that the unjority of the leading men of Turkey to-day are heartily Russian in their sympathy, even while they feel that a time will come when they will give all that they have for some one to help them fight Rus ia. At present, should Austria continue to resist the execution of the Russian plans in the Balkans, and so bring on a war, it would be quite possible for the spectacle to be presented to the world of an alliance of Turkey with Russia against Austria. Turkey is increasing her armaments, but the bulk of the troops are being placed in line where they would be available against Austria, rather than

Mr. Cox, our Minister at the Porte, has gone home for a leave of absence. He has been an able representative of the United States, and his departure called out from the American missionarie in this city a letter of thanks for his services, and an earnest hope that he would not be seduced by the ticements of political life in America into an shandonment of his office here. Mr. Cox has had a Shankless task, owing to the " peace at any price policy which our Government is obliged to adopt in its relations with its neighbors. An Ambassador of the United States at Constantinople might have less of affronts to swallow than a Minister, even a Minister Plenipotentiary, must make up his mind to endure if he comes to Turkey. The policy of the Government places the United States Minis ter on a par with the representatives of the thirdrate Powers of Europe, and the Minister must have an angelic disposition who would put up with the

Turkey is full of railway projects just now. This time it is a German combination which is trying to get the concession to build some 4,000 miles of railroads in Asiatic Turkey, from Constantinople to the Persian Guif. There is no doubt that there is plenty of money to be made by some one in this line, but the Turkish Government, as at present constituted, is altogether too apt to demand all the profits, and to relinquish to the railway companies the burdens only of such enterprises. This makes the speedy realization of any dream of ratiways for Asiatic Turkey improbable. At present the only zailway from Constantinople leading into the wilds of Asia is the road to Nicomedia, which runs by the sea coast for sixty miles, and finds the competition of coasting steamers so burdensome that it has to have the Government prohibit the use of steamers of greater speed than ten miles an hour, on the omedia line, lest the railway be altogether left

Among the financial troubles of the Empire that of the tebacco monopoly is one of the most troublesome. The Government leased to a European company the exclusive right to sell tobacco in the Empire, and gave it the right to take at its own Valuation the crops of all tobacco farmers in the country. It also gave the company the right to employ special guards by sea and by land to prevent smuggling. But it prohibited the use of arms by these guards except in case of self-defence. The result is that the sinning ers go armed, and the servants of the company have a hard time of it. Fights between the tobacco guards and the smugulers are of frequent occurrence, and the people always take the part of the smugglers, who give them good tobacco cheap. The result is an almost constant series of charges in the courts against the tobacco guards for upprovoked attacks on a peaceable populace. Lately the Turkish soldiers have gone largely into the business of emuggling, as their Henry rifles give the advantage any encounter with the tobacco people. The owners of the monopoly are in despair, and the

collapse of the whole 'is prophesied, unless the overnment can be induced to order its soldiers to lend their weight to the monopoly rather than to the spugglers. The Government is not too much concerned about this matter since it gets its tax from the company on the full amount of tobacco grown in the country, whether the company gets hold of the tobacco or sees it carried off by the contra-bandists.

NOTES FROM BERLIN.

ART EXHIBITION-PILOTY'S LAST WORK-MOORE'S LEGACY TO BRUTES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, October 1.

Owing to the continued popularity of the Art Exhibition, its protongation during the month of October has been found necessary. More than a million people from all corners of the globe have visited it, the receipts amounting to nearly \$150,000. In addition to this pleasing fact, many of the paintings have been sold to private purwhich the principal prize is valued at \$7,500. This pnexpected success will probably induce the Berlin Kunst Verein, under whose auspices the exhibition was arranged, to make it a permanent summer attraction, furnishing the German capital with a salon which it is hoped will rival the most brilliant one of France. The labors of the awarding committee are finished; and a walk through the extensive galleries and rooms reveals many pictures decked now with such inscriptions as " Great Gold Medal," "Small Gold Melal," and "Honorable Mention." Sixty medals of the second class were presented and more than a hundred of the third.

Another picture of note is expected to arrive at the exhibition within the next few days-the last work of the late Karl von Piloty, representing the death of Alexander the Great, and finally intended for the National Gallery in Berlin. This painting is unfinished, the figure of Alexander, the central thought of the whole, lacking the final strokes of the brush of the master. But it has been decided to leave it untouched by "restorers." The National Gallery has recently made a purchase of great historical interest, none other than the portrait of a Nuraberg Privy Conneillor, by Durer, for which the handsome sum of \$15,000 was paid.

The death of Benjamin Moore is not devold of interest. For a decade past be was proprietor of the Academy of Music, familiar to all pedestrians the Academy of Music, familiar to all pedestrians on the Friederic Strasse. An American who believed the city on the Spree was in need of variety, he established his "academy," ironically dedicated to the Muses. Eccentric, he was the butt of innumerable student jokes, and troops of students swarmed at his entert limments to tease the poor soul and excite his ire. Moore was patriotic to the core, and the Stars and Stripes waved from his windows on all National days and comme-morations dear to the exile's heart. And his death proved him possessed of a kindly disposition that would do honor to many in higher spheres. His testament was not in favor of his employes, Many were bitterly disappointed. "But," as his will begins, "since mankind have no hearts. I His testament was not in favor of his employes, Many were bitterly disappointed. "But," as his will begins, "since mankind have no hearts. I leave my fortune, consisting of 209,000 marks, to animals," he enjoins the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to abolish the miserable practice of hitching dogs to carts, and promises a reward of 4 marks to every policeman who reports an instance of animal abuse. And in that he has some nobly. The Berlin society is little mere than a name, and cruelty is shown daily which would break the heart of Mr. Bergh. One would think that a great cosmonolitan cuty like this would have abolished the harnessing of dogs to wagons heavy enough for an ox. But no. Even women trot long with them, side by side. And if the humanitarian American succeeds in overcoming the abominable practice, the citizens should keep his crave perpetually green.

ward seeming so much less genial than Sir William White that the failed to win the confidence of the Turkish Ministers. It was but a few days after he arrived that the Russian Ambassador succeeded in convincing the Turks that the English policy as to Bulgaria was changed, and that in view of this new proof of the uncertainty of the temper of the English, Turkey could do no better than to take the advice of the representative of the Czar, who was supported by that great and potent combination, the alliance of the three Empires. In a very short time the Turks had as good as broken with Alexander of Bulgaria, had refused the modifications of the organic law of Eastern Rumelia which the Bulgarians decumed necessary, and in fact had undone all that the English had been so anxious to have done in the way of interposing a barrier in the Baikans against the Russian policy. The Ridnapping revolution of this fall—based in theory on this change of polity of the Sultan—was thus due largely to the fact that Sir Edward Thornton succeeded Sir William White at Constantinopie.

The Turkish argument as to the Russian alliance is this: English friendship is at best selish, and the support of England is at best a moral support.

Berlin, rich as it is in institutions of learning, will add one more to its list within the present month. A "High School of Dramatic Art" onens its list session on the 16th of October in a finely arranged building, "Unter den Linden," The Faculty consists of Joseph Kainz, the ce'chrated tragedian of the Deutsches Theatre, Dr. Pohl and Emanuel Reicher, together with several well known women artists whose names remain unrevealed. The instruction comprises "languages and declamation, gemnastics and pautomime (dancing), fencing, practical study of various roles, dramatic representations, history of dramatic literature and the theatre, and dramaturgic explanation of classical works." An examination is held upon entrance, the candidates being n.t under eighteen if men and sixteen if women, and compelled to furnish official permits from parents or guardians.

JUVENILIA.

HER PA WAS OLDER.
From Tae St. Paul Herald.
"What pretty curiesen you live," said the new minister to the proof nother of three little ones. "Ah, my little dear," said he, as he took a girl of five on his lap, "are you the old-st of the family! "No, ma'an," resourded the little miss, with the usual accuracy of childhoot, "my pa's older n me."

A NEW COMPLAINT.

From The Youth's companion.

Edith, 'three years old, is sitting in the corner leaning her head on her hands and looking very miserable. Her nother impaires:

"Aren't you well, Edith 1"

"Not very well, I doss."

"What is the matter !"

"I dot a tolle in my head, manna."

A FIND.

From The Buston Record.

Three tiny ragged buys were playing together in the sunsidne fluraday on a sidewalk near one of the North End talkeys stations. A fourth youngster came up, his eyes glistening with pleasure his arry face stood with delight "Oh, boys," he cried, "I've foun's tin-cent piece."

piece."

The others crowded around and discussed the treasure excitedry. Then they sat fown on the curbstone to compare reminiscences of recent lucky fluids.

"I foun' mos' a null piece of a top, yesterday," said

"I roun' a big bone in our alley, a n'orful big bone, said a second, "In Pin gold to make a jumper out of R."
The youngest child the very dirtlest, sin diest, timnest only that ever waked - had list-nod with a suite of
perfect content, and now be chimed in in a tone whose
price and low how ords can convey;
"Thith mornin' I load' a peacuat."

A BORN NOVELIST.

A BORN NOVELIST.

The Historian beard the other day a story of a small boy belonging to a newspaper man who aves at the south End. The boy do obtess unterits his father's talents, for he is given to telling stories of also own decis, which are as large in conception as tary are circumstantial in their detail. The other day he told a particularly formed his woopper, and his father took him in hand.

and.
here, young man," said be, " that never nappened and you know it. If it had, I should have know at it at the time."

I guess you were so that you coulan't know have."

about it, papa."
"Way, how was that !"
"It happened to me such a while ago that you weren't
even born!"

REBECCA S REASONING.

From The Boston Record.

Bek belongs to a very a rious and well-ordered family.

She is the only infant in a house-old of grown people, and her three years of lie wave been three years of triumpais sovereizinty. Bek is not nice at the table, to the grief of her mother and her grand-nother and her wallen and. Since the syrup and castard and mids and everything else that are can conveniently over hersel, and covers her small face and and. Sit, her foot, The other day her grandfather coustin el homsel, an evoy extraordinary after a particularly deplarable catastrophe, at the high chair, went down town in meet and bround from a time two darks object the becoming schemity, and said that now he hope little fereece would learn to be nice at he table. At the next mean, however, liek, the firedeemsols, dreuched nerself in cooked to marces, wound maccaron into the loop on the front of her bib and crumbied ser bread into her lap.

"I think little becca with have to eat arone after this," and her grandfather sternly, "we can't have such a person as the at our table."

Bes looked at him with an air of injured dignity, and replied, "Whath do you thay a bib is for t"

HER MONEY.

HER MONAY.

From The Fouta's Companion.
laid a little schoolgir, to her teacher:
Mammal gives me two cents every day for taking
so of thoroughwort tea without making any fuse about

"Indeed! And what do you do with so much money ?"
"Oh, mamma takes care of it for me, and uses it to buy se thoroughwort tax ?"

TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO. AMERICAN" PARTY-SHANGHAING-LICK OBSERVATORY-PERSONAL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE 1

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23 .- The only new feature in State politics is the sudden boom given to the "American" party by opening beadquarters in this city. This party was started a few weeks ago in Fresno and its leading principles are that immigration should be restricted and no more foreigners naturalized. The insolent way in which foreigners have run the local government causes many intelligent people to go over to the side of this new party and the lists which have been open only a few days show large numbers of names The unfortunate thing about this movement is that it is thoroughly insincere. It was stated by Democrats in order to draw off votes from Swift, the Republican candilate for Governor. chasers besides those acquired for the lottery, in and its head is P. D. Wigginton an ex-Democratic Congressman and loud-mouthed Copperhead during the war. It is the hope of the Democratic managers to offset by this diversion the votes which they are sure to lose on O'Donnell, the anti-Chinese crank, who is candidate for Governor.

The cavalry battalion of one hundred and twelve men which has seen ten months' service in the Apache campaign returned to Presidio this week The men were ranged and sunburned. One of the officers said Castain Lawton had received more than his share of credit for the surrender of Gerommo. Lieutenant Gatewood, according to his account, went to Geronimo's camp with only a single Chiricahua scout, stayed there twelve cays, and in frequent talks with the bostile chief induced him to surrynger. Lieutenant catewood speaks the Arache dialect and Geronino had confinence in him.

An Aust alian miner named Robert Walker has An Australian inflor named Robert water has brought suit for \$15,000 against Capta n Steer, of the bark Star of Denmark for shan hai in him from Newcastle in August last the claims that he was drugged taken on bard and forced to work as a common sailor. He left a wife and children behind him who have no means of support. Cases of this kin i are so rare in the local courts that the outcome will be watched with in terest.

About four years ago City Treasurer Dods, of About four years ago City Treasurer Dods, of Oakland, was found to have embezzled about \$47,000 of public moneys of that city an i was sent to San Quentin for six years. Suit was brought against the sure ries on his bind, but the case was delayed repeatedly. Recently the proscution attempted to get the deposition of bods, but he refused to answer any material questions.

and stands on a base six feet square. It is cut from Rhode Island granite.

Professor Simon Newcomb, of the Naval Ob-servatory at Washington, is the expect selected by the Lick trusters to examine and record on the great objective glass just fine ed in Boston for the Lick (becruatery Work in the tube is being uished at Moont Damilton but the glass will not be mounted before next spring

James C. Flood, Mrs. Flood and Miss Jennie Flood leave for New-York n xt week. Their new brown stone bouse on Calif mast, hill is nearly ready for occup my and the house-warming will probably take these after the holidays.

James Davis Tileston and Jehn Howard Grav-two New Yorkers who are making a four around the world sailed for Yokobama and Hon Kont this week on the steamship Belgie. They expect to reach New-York next fall.

Autumn travel into the Vosemite is very heavy. The full number of coaches are run as usual. Three-quarters of the tourists are Europeans.

CHICAGO.

INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL-GRANT MON-UMENT-PERSONAL-TMEATRICAL

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, Oct. 23,-Nearly the last vestige of the eight-hour working-tay movement, inau-prated last May, and which indirectly resulted in a smooth bloodshet an t alarm, was swept away in the ending of the parkin house atr ke this week. The employes of the city and bodies who are still working eight hours for a day's work. There was a lively dread of violence when it was known that the packers had decided to return to ten who would be orged to make a fight. The excellent day, and the fact that the labor is not strictly skilled, ar-

stic question. It has been snown that the Socialists bench who are supposed ever to have decided against the Americans or their friends. Tures of the judges and party friends to desert the s. The Democrate have nonmated J. B. Taylor, a recognized exponent of Free Printe, in the IVth Congressional District, against Repre-

Chicago is now approximate or notation. It is composed of granite, and covers the entire block bounded by Pifth. is owned by Marshall Field, is being built after designs prepared by Boston arenteels, and will be occupied by the wholesale firm of which the owner is the head.

The first milde meeting of the Whits Cross Suciety, a brief trainen of which was resortly organized in the city, was held this week, a which his of Melarca, of the Protestant Episcopul Discose of Chieveo pression, and at widely addresses were made by Bishops Huntington and Potter.

The young Prime Napoleon conducted himself during his stay to the city quie the the ordinary officen, we have exception that he had so apart for nimed and only a suite of variors, dining alone. He at enter the the atrest nightly and drawe about the city, visiting all the parks in turn. He receive very few callers and accepted no invitations, though a number of personal courtesies were extended to him by citizens.

The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Thomas, paster of the Independ ens Church, was endered a rede don at the Sherman House by his cumerous persuloners, last night, to signalize his return from Europe.

Vicer-teneral Conway, of the Roman Catholic Da f Calcago, returned from a visit to Rome this week, The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have set apart a large room in the new ordering at the request of the younger members, to be nited up as a gymnasium. The equipment will be very complete.

The week at the theatres was a quiet one. The Florences appeared at MeV exer's in "The Mignly Dollar" and "The Ticket-of Leave Man," The Asboot Opera onemany was at the Grind opera Holsen, and how theatres sat good audiences nightly. The Little Tycoon, "spend at the Chica of Opera House, and have a the Chica of Opera House and have Tycoon," spend at the Chica of Opera House and have fair patronage. Mr. Joseph Haworth, in "Hoodman Bind," was at the Columbia Rolland Reed, in "Humbur," was at Hooloj's

WEDDINGS, FUNERALS, CLUBS AND THEA-

Boston, Oct. 23.-Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton arrived home from Europe in the Cephalonia last Saturday. She is at present suffering from her old enemy, broughitis, but as soon as she is able she will go o Pomfret, Conn., to visit her mother. Mrs. Mouiton

agreed upon a price at which they will sell, the execuprovements to the house and grounds will be undertake. at once. The low land will be blief in and the cury ouse and stables enlarged and renovated. Pacifille will be added for exercise, rifle and sno -zun practice, The Commercial Club dined at the Vendome just Sat

turday. Ex-Mayor Lincoln presided, General F. A. Walker, W. B. Westen, of Providence, and General John M. Corse, the new postmaster, were among the guests of their monthly supper Saturday night in honor of Justin

McCarthy, Sir Lyon Playtair and Mr. Channing, M. P. son of the eminent Unitarian minister. Julian Hawthorne was also a guest and Mr. Campbell-Pracd. General P. A. Walker, the president of the club, was present for

out many well-known people from in and out of town. The Rev. Brooke Herford officiated at both. That of Miss Grace Fessenden and Mr. Sullivan Amory Surgent took place at noon at the Arlington Street Church. A wedding breakfast was served at I o'clock at Mr. Sewell H. Fessenden's house. Mr. and Mrs. Surgent left Sewell H. Fessenden's house. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent left the same afternoon for a trip through the South. The marrage of Mrs. Helen Putnam Walleich and Mr. Samuel Hoar took place that night at Mrs. Washington B. thomas's house, (the bride's asser) in Commonwealthave. The Hon, Hatubridge Wadleigh gave his daughter away. The weiding was private, but the reception from S to 10 was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Hoar will live in Concord, where Mr. Hoar is practising law.

will live in Concord, where Mr. Hoar is practising law.

There are three weddings for the last week of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Russe I Sturge, jr., have sent out cards
for the marriage of their danghter Susan Welles Sturge,
and John Aiken Preston, the organist, which will take
place at the Emman thuren, built by the Sturge,
family, at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Jucaday, October 26,
at noon. There will be a reception after the
ceremony at the Sturgis contage, "Sunny
Waters," near the church Mr. and Mrs.
Hamilton A. Hill have issued carls for the merriage of
their daugnter, Mary Hamilton Hill, and J. Randolph
Coolidge, jr., son of the eminent lawyer. The weading
will occur at King's Chapel at 50 clock, Thursday, October
28. At Cameringe, October 29, will take place the merriage of Miss Armes Devens, niece of Judge Charles
Devens, and Mr. Thomas Octoren, of Auburn, N. Y., a
graduate of Harverd St. The ceremony will be a the
Rev. E. H. Hail's Charch ((Initarias) Harvard Square,
Ther funeral of James A. Dupee, whose sudden

There will be a reception at Mrs. Devens's house inter.

The funeral of James A. Dupee, whose sudden death occurre tat Lowell on Tuesday, took place at the West Church Thursday morning. The Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol, Mr. Dupee's pastor, and the Rev. Dr. F. W. Hedge, his former minister, conducted the services, which were brief, a cording to wishes of the family. The church was crewded with well known people in business and social circles. O. W. Moulton, sgent of the Hamilton Mills, Daniel Wright, agent of the Appleton Mills, J. C. Sawer, treasurer of the Newmarket Mills, and Coloner James P. Francis, engineer of the Licks and Coloner James P. Francis, engineer of the Licks and Canals Company, were the pall bear-res. The burial was at Mr. Hope Cemetery, Dr. Bartol will preach a funeral sermon to-morrow.

Business has made another preach in the line of resi-Business has made another oreach in the line of residential sites that has contributed so muce to the beauty of the Common and he Public Garten, Park at, has long been given up to trade, Beylston, from the Tremont-st, angle of the Common to the foot of the Public Garden, is rapidly resigning lead to business and to professional offices, and now a stately house in Artington-st, almost a the entrine of Commonwealth-aye, has been surrendered by the heirs of the dignified merchant, Mr. Atkins, who built it and lived in thath insident, to a fastionable tradesman. The firm of Due & Hannewell, dealers in furniture, who have been forced to give up their Washington-st, site, near the Adams House, for the new hotel, are the leasees and will soon be in-tailed there. Mr. Hunnewell says that he means to make this most undearable innovation as slight a one as possible to the eighborhoon, which was gre-sily taken aback by the annonneement a few days are. He says that all his best encompens the in the Buck Bay district, and are rather in the babit of giving commissions from special designs. customers live in the Back Bay district, and are rather in the babit of civing commissions from pecial designs than of but ing limshed work. He proposes to bave only a handsome doors-bate for a sign and to arrange the lower autres of rooms in artistic fashion with chock things, reserving the upper suites for the occupancy of blustefand som other gentlemen. This one building may possibly be kept in this fash on, but if i be true, as is a serted, that several other bouses in the same street were put at M. Doe's itsochion, there can be no doubt that this beautiful and lovy western row will some he look from the small number of dwellings which comand the fine out our and the pure agration of this little park-place. For unately, all Coumon weaths are, is held under restrictions against either mercantile or manufacturing occupancy.

There will be more norsely at the charge part week.

There will be more novelty at the theatres next week although "Harbor Lights" is filling the Museum, and unless the people stop crowding the Holis Street Theatre to the doors the engagement of Mr. Dix y will Theatre to the doors the engagement of Mr. Dix y will be the greatest so far as profits are concerned in the Gobe Monday might in "As You Lise it." At the Park "A Parior Miten." will blaze, and Hobson and Crane will bring out at the Rotson their spectacular "Merry Wives of Windsor," with the new senery just finished for their tour. A remarkable Italian "contortionist" has been exhibiting himself at the Howard Attenum during the week, and Thatcher, Primrose and West's minetress have and large houses at the Gobe.

The Sympanay concert senson began well so far as made goes, last Salurday, but a great may seale, secured for people sith out of flow, were viginit. The displacement of the Gobe, the content of the content of

and Mr. Webber autotions six song recitals. The Cecella will bring out Lisz's "St. El zabeth" at their first con-

MISS FORTESCUE.

dissent from the criticisms passed upon my pronunciation. It has been said that I speak with a French accent. If there is any one point about myself as to which I teel pertectly safe it is my accent, Perhaps my intonation may sound somewhat strange for that circumstance alone to give me a French thought he was such a favorite here that a work he himself looks on as one of his best would have taken the citadel of popular favor almost by storm. As to the support the public has given me I cannot speak too full house every evening since Monday and that

assure you is a pleasure worth working for." Miss Fortescue then snoke of the delight she takes in From From, the day worth next week is to succeed "Greichen" at the Lyceum. "It is my favorite part, said she, * and one I am never tired of playing. Poor play her without discovering new beauties. Jan Hading you know is now playing the part in Paris, but think, the best I ever saw. I think she understands better than any son the uninite pathes of the character My own remiering of the part is my own entirely, whether it be good ar bad. I may be accised on monastency or meansequence in my reading of it, but that I think is just what marks most strongly the real 'Fron-Fron.' I have been odd I am restless. the real 'Fron-Fron.' I have been told I am restless, but surely that too is a definite part of her character. Poor 'Fron-Fron, how few understand her! Father, sister, husband, lover, all observed in treating her as a child and are deaf to her appeals. 'It's only "Fron-Fron' they say and smile at the thought of serious ness in such a butterdy." Miss Fortescue then touched on that tavorite topic of contemporary managers and artists, the dearth of good plays. She pointed out the want of a decided success in either Paris, London or New-York, "We must go back to the old ones, said she. "I have thoughts of reviving 'Money' which I think a really interesting and good play." It is end that, to use an actor's term, sinss Farcesue is a wooderfully "quick study, learning a part in a couple of days if necessary and forming her conception of the character almost as quickly.

From The London Standard,
The secret of long it e has once main been discovered,
this time in Plansiers, and, if we rest aright the meaning
the samouncement how made, there is nothing to revent any one from becoming a centengria, provided he
will no a horal told for the cridite Dr. Barggrave, who

THE DUTY OF THE STATE.

M. DE FREYCINET'S OPINIONS ON SOCIALISM. Paris, October 5. M. de Frevennet's political tour in the southwest had a quadruple object. The first was to obtain personal prestige so that what his new and confidential representative at the Court of Berlin says there on the Egyptian, Bulgarian or any other question may have weight. The second was to prepare his own candidature for the Presidency of the republic. The third was to make ready for the launching of a great engineering scheme-the

creation of a canal to join the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. And the fourth to show the different cabinets of Europe that M. de Freycinet is no mere man of straw. It is remarkable that in the many addresses delivered to, to say nothing of his great speech at Toulouse, he did not once mention the name of M. Grevy. He dwelt greatly on the East there will be five strong bidders for patronnecessity of Republican union-which certainly is a thing every good Republican should wish for: if it is not to be effected at the cost of the obliteration of Radicalism by Radicals to make themselves agreeable to timorous and wealthy politicians who baving themselves reason to be satisfied with the pres nt state of things desire nothing better than that France should stand still.

M. de Freveinet in his really able speech said a great deal about nothing, because a grand, i. e., ong, oration was expected of him. But there was a good deal of weighty matter in the flux of neatly adjusted words. He warned Republicans not to be presumptuous or overconfident, for they were not, in his op nion, well out of the wood. The Royalist snake perhaps was only scotched, not killed, and there was unquestionably a growing tendency in the country to call into question the benefits of the Republic and to look suspi ciously and askance at the Republicans. France is not yet ripe for the application of M. Clemencean's theory of two rival parties in the Republican body. which would each do its best to govern according to its theories. Nor will she be ripe until the monarchical party, which includes athird of the nation, disappears, because this one can always reduce to inaction the one that is in power if it does not yield to a great degree to its demands.

"As to Socialism," said M. de Freveinet, "I have come to the conclusion that there is somethingnay, a good deal-in it. You must yourself have experienced the importance and the urgency of certain Socialistic problems. They are problems which cannot be shirked, because they interest the greatest number snamely, the working classes. Do you taking the place of private initiative, and setting itself up to solve all questions which should be left to individuals. I speak of a more efficacious duty which the State has to discharge. It should be a kindly protector and a counsellor; it should take the initiative in proposing reforms, and when public opinion sanctions their devote its energies to their accomplishment. It should set which private initiative is unequal, and, so

to speak, turnish the specimens which are to serve as patterns. It ought, above everythmerelse, to get laws carried which will remove shackles from the individual who has to make his way in the world unaided by a paternal fortune, and whose energies are, in the present state of things, too much hampered for them to come usefully into play. Remember weil that the conditions under ber weil that the conditions under which human energies in the working classes are brongin into play are not what they used to be. We are no longer under the same social and fiscal regime that existed fifty years ago, though the legislation is unaffered. The substitution of machinery for hand labor in all branches of udustry, great and small, has radically changed the stitutions of employers and employed. The Republic is bound to study now to renter the situation of the toiler less precarious, and to put an end to the histite Social autagonism and war be-

Division of Nottingham against Colonel Seely.

The Debats is the organ of M. Leon Siv. and to a great extent of the Orieanists, who pocket the best part of the wealth produced by the Auzin coal mines. It remembers with terror that M. de Frey chet is extremely susceptible of being squeezed by the advanced epublicans, and that he expelled the Princes, and handed over the War Office to a schoolfellow and intimate friend of M. Clemenceau.

WOMEN AT THE MORGUE.

A MORBID CURIOSITY TO SEE CORPSES.

The Morgue to many prople is a place of attraction. Why this is so is not easy to understand. Pine triends and relatives are not cleasant times and do or napire cheerini thoughts, but still visitors come every If you would sit here all day," said Keeper White a

ned chair in the Morgin office, "you would make up your mind that human nature is a queer thing inceed. Who would imagine that a woman could have a desire to go through this place? Yet there is not a day passes without a number of women coming here to see the heir talk I should judge that many of them are from the country. Frequently they come under take pretences, but they can be distocted easily enough. They put on a sad face and say that they have lost some relative or the missing one. When asked the name of the missing our some familiar name, usually Smith or Jones and look and the name is looked for, and, of course, not found fuen a bundle of pictures is banded to them for inspec not among them and ootning rem due but to take a look as the duknown bodies on hand. They ask if they ahnot see where the boiltes are kept Permission usually given and one of the clerks shows them around Why visitors practise deception I don't understand. Any one, if respectable, can visit the Morque, and if they "A man will go through the Morgue generally in one

glauce here and there, as a few general questions as

lamp clack. It'll all wash off after the exhibition." Mr. Ruskin told the story in his Edinburgh lectures, and has stated anharquently in "Fors" that he never repeated it "in general society without being mer by instant and obstinate questioning of its truth. If not by quist incredinity. Among all who ever looked at books of mine, Emerson is the only man it know of who hat nobleness enough to understand it and behave." Are there any such stories to tell, one wonders, of varnishing days in these latter times?

REFORMING THE TURF.

A TALK WITH COLONEL CLARK. HOW HE WOULD STOP PRAUD AND MAKE RACING

HONKST. A retrospect of the racing season this year causes the honest turfman to acknowledge that the running of horses has been over-lone. There has been too much of it for the pleasure of the public, too much for the good of race-horse owners, and too much for the improvement of thoroughbreds. age -four tracks in the immediate neighborhood of New-York and one at Saratoga. These tracks must be riva's, pulling against each other, or they must pall together for the common good. This year they did not pull well together and racing suffered. Next season there must be reform and union of interests in order to obtain success.

The suggestions offered by that veteran turfman, Leonard W. Jerome, and published in THE TRIB une, have stimulated racing men to discuss questions of reform. Easternmen heartily approve Mr. Jerome's ideas. But the Westerners have big bumps behind their ears and are combative. Having settled some four years ago the internecine strife of their racing associations they are disposed to look down upon the East from the dazzling height of their experience and show an inclination to point out the way to sure reform of the entire American turf.

One of the most liberal of Western racing men is Colonel M. Lewis Clark, president of the Louisville Jockey Club, the leading association beyond the Alleghanies. Mr. Clark has just returned to his nome from a visit of four weeks to this city. While here he saw all the prominent turfmen and had more than one talk with Leonard W. Jerome, Personally these men are the best of frients, but when it comes to horse racing the East and the West will crop cut. Here is an instance: In his talk in THE TRIBUNE Mr. Jerome said:

It [the excess of racing] will lead to contention and war among the tracks, and the racing lot rects in the East will be rothed, and when the Eastern market for thoroughbreds is broken it will be a sorry day for breed-Colonel Clark delivered a Western opinion on

this remark, turning up his handsome nose at the "Eastern market," and producing decomentary evidence in the result of the Rancocas sale that the Eastern market was almost nowhere.

"What might have become of Iroquois," he said, " if it had not been for the West ?"

When he first became interested in the turf Colonel Clark went to England to stuly the racing system there, not with the purpose of adopting it. but to frame upon it something better suited to American ideas. He believes that he accomplished his mission.
OBJECTIONS TO THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

"As to the need of a National Jockey Club." he said, " such as there exists in England, I think we are not nearly ready for such an institution. It may be neeted in time, but we don't want it now. It is un-American, and entirely unsuited to any except a slow-going, conservative people like the English."

"Please to name your objections to the Euglish system," said THE THIBUNE reporter, to whom

MISS FORTESCUE.

WHAT SHE THINKS ADOUT HER ACCENT AND HER PLAYS.

Miss Fortescue, slightly and delicately formed as she is, appears to be a young woman of never-resting energy. When she is not visitug friends, receiving calls or refearsing she is generally in the damy little office of the L. cenum Theatre talking business with her managers, but with time to spare to chat to a visitug saying them in a clever manner. She seems to have a saying them in a clever manner. She seems to have a saying them in a clever manner. She seems to have a saying them in a clever manner. She seems to have a saying them in a clever manner. She seems to have a saying them in a clever manner. The seems to have a saying them in a clever manner. The seems to have a saying them in a clever manner. The seems to have a saying them in a clever manner. The seems to have a saying them in a clever manner. The seems to have a saying them in a clever manner. The seems to have a saying them in a clever manner. The seems to have a say of the method of the subjects on whoch she converses. The other day she was taking over her first appearance and the comments published thereon. "I think," said she, "that upon the whole I have been most kindly and considerately treated in some in stances, though, my criticis have spoken as though I had assumed for myself a rather lotty position of the text that I am it a carnets and have put my whole strength not my work. Let it but be granted that the hard work I have gone through its content of the contrary all I claim is a recognition of the fact that I am it a carnets and have put my whole strength not my work. Let it but be granted that the hard work I have gone through its content that I must, however. The control the Original Colonel's septembers," I have gone through its control that Original Colonel's septembers, and I am control that the hard work I have gone through its control that the hard work I have gone through its control that the hard work I have gone through its control that the prival control th adjust by conference and compromise all different that may exist among the associations. For adjust by conference and compromise all differences that may exist among the associations. For instance, look at our own little congress in the West. We meet once a year to prepare for the racing of the next season. In this congress there are at present represented the Washington Park, Latonia, St. Louis, Memphis, New-Orleans and Louisville Clubs. Each club has its champion at court to protect its rights. Now last year it was contended that Louisville had too many racing days and it was proposed in the congress that we give up two or tores to certain other clubs. I lought to keep those days, I assure you, but in the end we consented to give up one. By this compromise great good was effected all round. Now let us make this congress National, taking in all the civits."

"Why don't you propose it to the Eastern clubs?"
"I have thought of doing so. But we are modest
men in the West."

"I have thought of doing so. But we are modest men in the West."

Colonel Clark slipped into his waistcoat as he said this and similed. Then he began to the his four-in-hand and taiked about betting. He ddn't grow enthusiastic over the social feature as a support of racing. Betting there must be, in his opinion. He had solved the betting problem years ago with the Legislature of Kentucky and "the taient" could invest its money in modern and improved style on his track. He made the bookmakers do their part toward the support of the club.

"What about 'polling' horses, Colonel? Can you devise a plan to too this in and out running?"

At this query the Co onel grew enthusiastic. Throwing on his coat he mounted his Pagasus and rode rapidly.

"Ah," said he, "that is my strong point. Here is my plan aiready devised: Our National interests

rode rapully.

"Ah," said be, "that is my strong point. Here is my plan arready devised: Our National interests once combined on the old Kentucky plan—tunited we stand divided we fail"—let us choose 'rom among the best-informed racing men in this country four judges. They must not be owners, trainers or jockeys, or in aby way interested in a race except that it be run honestly. These four judges must choose a fifth, like unto themselves, and the live shall constitute what in England is called the Board of Stewards. They must be paid good salaries, for they will be husy throughout the racing season, with little time for other duties. Two members of this board shall act as judges at every race track represented in the congress, having the power to elect a third man to sit with them by way of compliment. He may not know anything about racing, so they may let him place the third horse. These judges, honest men, all, shall e force the racing rules most rigidly so that every owner, trainer and jockey may know the penalty for infringement. I think I could put men in the judges stand who would soon hird out why a horse goes a mile to-day in 1:40 when yesterday he ran it in 1:46. With such men as judges you let a jockey do acy of this funny business and see the result! Why, half the judges in this country know unditing of racing rules, and I can tell you that the jockeys very soon find out the manner of men under whose eyes they are riding. Once sare that well-informed, conrageous men are in the judges' stand they are out for the money.' It is astonishing how many horses there are in America to-day which can pack weight so much better than they can pack money. With a big load of the public funns on their backs they seem unterly unable to run. My Board of Judges would put an end to all this."

Colonel Clark talked entertainingly for an hour

Colonel Clark talked entertainingly for an hone

parting injunction was: "My contention is for a board of judges. It will reference in America."

PRIVATE PALACES IN CHICAGO.

There are now more really magnificent homes in a radius of a quarter of a unie from those ruins [88]. Statzes's old house; that there are any were on equal territory in this country. There is no such collection of towarded and contry. There is no such collection of towarded and control in the exception of the dezen or more palaces of the Vanderbills, Villard, Leinzes, and doubt, all the rish med live in brownsome homes that are the conventional thirty feet front, for so cleen bith, and are all of this bandows style familiar to dottain. There is one avenue in Cleveland and another in New Haven where there are clegant homes of beautiful architecture; but eves femilia and Helihouses as are within a store's throw of old Sal Statzes's 'bolly' on the north side of Chicago, Ruint opposite is Mrs. Perry Santia's degant marbia house, up to five years ago the mest costly and elegant here within a block is Mrs. Vyrus H. McVernick's mage prowastone palace, placed in the infidile of a piot of grand worth probably more than the homes. Right across from the ruins of the 'Polly' is the buge Louse, at though in the New York handbox attrices, George statings, a son of Sol, whe, although worth \$4,00,000, does not consider himself rich sonegh yet to rebuild on the lot where the rain of the 'Polly' stands.

A block south and a block east is S. M. Nickerson's real inco, where not only the flores are marble and the work marbles are marble and the work marbles are marble and the work marbles are marble and the home of H. H. Porter, who was guade a millionaire ty the home of H. H. Porter, who was guade a millionaire ty the home of H. H. Porter, who was guade a millionaire ty the